THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, *January* 13, 1747.

The following is an exact Account of the late magnificent Feaſt, given by the Engliſh *Factory at* Liſbon, *on their receiving the News of the deciſive Victory of* Culloden, *gained by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* CUMBERLAND, *over the Rebels.*

THE *Engliſh* Factory at *Liſbon*, having reſolved to make a public Entertainment, to demonſtrate their Joy for the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms, at the Battle of *Culloden* in *Scotland*, under the Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, appointed in full Aſſembly four Deputies to make Proviſion for that Feaſt, in ſuch a Manner as might be ſuitable to the great Share the Factory takes in that happy Event, which was the Epocha of the entire Ruin of the Rebels, and of the Re-eſtabliſhment of the public Tranquility.

THESE four Deputies, acting in perfect Concert, and with the full Approbation of the Conſul, ſet on foot a voluntary Subſcription, into which almoſt all the Members of the Factory entered.

THE Conſul made an Offer of the Envoy's Houſe, in which he then lived, for this Entertainment; and which, as well for it's Situation, as for the Privileges which it enjoys, was certainly the propereſt Place that could be deſired.

HOWEVER, as the Apartments would have been too much crouded, conſidering the Company that was expected, and as it was neceſſary for the Grandeur of this Feaſt, that every Body ſhould have Room, it was reſolved to employ the famous Sieur *Servandoni*, Knight of the Order of *Chriſt*, lately arrived from *Paris*, to build in the Gardens belonging to the Envoy, a Hall, large enough to hold all the Company commodiouſly; with which View, the Sieur *Servandoni* directed and executed an Edifice, compoſed of Wood and Canvaſs, which repreſented the Temple of *Victory*, of which the following is a ſhort Deſcription.

THIS Temple was of a circular Form, with a Portico before the Body of the Building, in the Taſte of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*, having 66 Feet Diameter, and it's Height the ſame from the Extremity of the Dome, which was ſuſtained by twelve large fluted Columns of the *Ionic* Order, with their Entablature. Theſe Columns had their Baſes after the Manner of the Antients, their Diameter being 3 Feet 4 Inches, and their Height 30 Feet, ſupporting their Entablature of 7 Feet; the Architrave, Frize, and Cornice were adorned with their Mouldings and Modillons, upon which was raiſed the Dome, having alſo the ſame Diameter, adorned with Compartments forming ſix Rows, enriched with Montures and Roſettes, to the Number of eighteen. The Inter columns, to the Number of ſix, equally diſtant, in that beautiful and elegant Manner which *Vitruvius* calls *Euſtyle*, render'd the Edifice noble and majeſtic. Behind the Columns were Pillaſters at the Diſtance of 13 Feet, proportionable to the Columns; theſe Pillaſters and Inter pillaſters were hung with crimſon Damaſk laced with Gold, and in each Inter pillaſter there was a Statue repreſenting ſome God or Goddeſs of the *Pagans*, upon a Pedeſtal, in the Manner of the Antients. In one of the Inter-columns, and over againſt that which formed the principal Entry into the Temple, was a magnificent Throne, with it's Cloth of State, upon which was placed a Portrait of the Duke of *Cumberland*. In the Center of the Temple was erected an Obelisk, which reached quite to the Top, and ſuſtained the Covering of the Dome, ornamented with the Attributes of Victory, and Trophies of Arms, in Relievo; and at the Foot of the Obeliſk there was a Kind of Gallery all round, where were placed the numerous Orcheſtra, which ſerved for the Concert and Ball.

THE Floor of the Hall, from the Entrance of the Portico, was all covered with Tapeſtry; the Temple was illuminated within by about 500 Wax Lights, in Luſtres, Branches, &c. diſpoſed ſo as to have the higheſt Effect; and each of the Luſtres hanging in the middle of an Inter-column, ſeemed to be ſuſpended by a Feſton of Flowers. Behind the Temple there was another Hall for Refreſhments, hung in the ſame Manner, and to which there were two Entrances; and in the Center of this Hall there were green Banks of Flowers, in the midſt of which was a Fountain falling in Caſcade.

WITHOUT, and in the middle of the Portico, was placed over the principal Door the Repreſentation of a large oval Medal, in which was the Figure of a Woman crowned with Laurel, with theſe Words round it, BRITANNIA TRIUMPHANS, i. e. *Britain triumphant*. At a ſmall Diſtance from the Temple, but behind it, were very commodious Kitchens and Offices. Before the Portico there was a Piece of Ground adorned with a Balluſtrade in the Form of a Semicircle, leading into a long Walk of Laurels; the whole finely illuminated, and terminating in a Kind of Bridge, by which the Company entered the Apartments of the Envoy. Upon this Bridge there was formed a Kind of verdant Cabinet, and over it a fine Pyramid of Illuminations; beſides which, the Envoy's Houſe was lighted all round in ſuch a Manner, that there were upwards of ſix thouſand Lamps employed for that purpoſe. All the Apartments of the Houſe were likewiſe perfectly well lighted; and in the midſt of the Front, towards the Street, there was a great Machine, in which the Arms of *England* were finely painted, and the Lights ſo diſpoſed as to render it tranſparent.

THAT perfect Order might be obſerved, no Diſturbance happen from the Number of Coaches, or confuſion created by the Servants that attended, Care was taken to poſt a Guard of 60 Soldiers, Horſe and Foot, in the Court of the Envoy's Houſe, where there was a Band of military Muſic, conſiſting of two Kettle Drums, eight Trumpets, Fifes and Hautboys, which played all the while the Company entered.

THE Company conſiſted of the greateſt Part of the Nobility of *Portugal*, and thoſe too of the moſt diſtinguiſh'd in Point of Birth and Fortune (very few being abſent, and thoſe that were ſo, taking care to ſend their Compliments, and aſſign the Reaſon); all the Conſuls of foreign Nations, in Peace and Alliance with *England*; as alſo ſome foreign Merchants, and all the *Engliſh* Strangers at *Liſbon*; together with between fifty and ſixty Ladies.

THE whole Company aſſembled in the Apartments of the Envoy, where they were ſerved with great Abundance, and exquiſite choice, of all ſorts of Refreſhments. Between ſeven and eight o' clock, the Company advanced in a Body towards the Temple of *Victory*, the martial Muſic playing all the Time. Every Body being commodiouſly ſeated, they were entertained with a Concert of Muſic, executed by thirty of the beſt Maſters in *Portugal*. When it drew towards nine o' clock, the Conſul opened the Ball over againſt the Throne, and immediately Minuets were begun on each Side. Between eleven and twelve, there were ſerved on Tables between the Columns, each conſiſting of twelve covers, an Ambigus of twenty-two Plates, ſo that there were fourteen Tables ſerved at once, with the beſt of all ſorts of Proviſions the Seaſon would admit of; and with the like Variety of Liquors. The Meats were all in Silver Diſhes, the Fruits and Ice in China. After the Supper was over, and the Tables were withdrawn, the Ball began again with Country Dances, which continued all paſt ſeven in the Morning.

ALL Things were conducted with the greateſt Regularity and Decency, and without the leaſt Diſorder or Noiſe; and

withstanding the great Number of Domestics and Workmen that were kept ready, in case any unforeseen Accident had happened.

THERE were between 350 and 400 Persons at this Feast.

THE Edifice was suffered to remain four Days, with all it's Ornaments, which drew a great Confluence of People to see it, by whom it was generally admired and applauded.

The following is an Extract of a Letter, which the late Earl of Kilmarnock *sent to his Son the Lord* Boyd.

Dear BOYD, *Tower, August* 17, 1746.

I MUST take this Way to bid you farewell, and I pray GOD may for ever bless you and guide you in this World, and bring you to a happy Immortality in the World to come. I must also give you my last Advice. Seek GOD in your Youth, and when you are old he will not depart from you. Be at pains to acquire good Habits now, that they may grow up and become strong in you. Love Mankind, and do Justice to all Men. Do Good to as many as you can, and neither shut your Ears nor your Purse to those in Distress, whom it is in your power to relieve. You'll find more Joy in one beneficent Action, and in your cool Morning Thoughts, you will be more happy with the Reflection of having made any one Person so, who without your Assistance would have been miserable, than in the Enjoyments of all the Pomps and gaudy Show of the World. Live within your Circumstances, by which Means you will have it in your Power to do Good to others. Above all Things, continue in your Loyalty to his present Majesty, and the succession to the Crown as by Law established. Look on that as the Basis of the civil and religious Liberty and Property of every Individual in the Nation. Prefer the public Interest to your own, wherever they interfere. Love your Family and your Children, when you have any; but never let your Regard for them draw you on the Rock I split upon, when on that Account I departed from my Principles, and brought the Guilt of Rebellion, and civil and particular Desolation on my Head, for which I am now under the Sentence justly due to my Crime. Use all your Interest to get your Brother pardoned and brought home as soon as possible, that his Circumstances, and bad Influence of those he is among, may not induce him to accept of foreign Service, and lose him both to his Country and his Family. If Money can be found to support him, I wish you would advise him to go to *Geneva*, where his Principles of Religion and Liberty will be confirmed, and where he may stay 'till you see if a Pardon can be procured for him. As soon as Commodore *Barret* comes home, enquire for your Brother *Billy*, and take care of him on my Account. I must again recommend your unhappy Mother to your comfort ner, and take all the care you can of your Brothers. And may GOD of his infinite Mercy preserve, guide, and conduct you and them through all the Vicissitudes of this Life, and after it brings you to the Habitation of the just, and make you happy in the enjoyment of himself to all Eternity.

PARIS, *September* 23.

WE are extremely impatient to receive direct advices from the duke d'Anville, in order to ascertain the truth of a report mentioned in letters from America, to diverse merchants of this city, *viz.* that the squadron under the command of that nobleman, having steered for North America, made a descent upon Acadia, and has master'd that whole province.

Sept. 30. The bishop of Rennes has intimated to the king, by a courier, that they have been obliged to double all the guards at Madrid, in order to prevent the consequences of the fury of the Spaniards, who, since the death of Philip V. insulted and wounded all the French they met with in the streets, and that three of the principal mutineers had already been hanged.

Brussels, Sept. 29. Marshal Saxe is still encamp'd at Tongres. The allies on the 26th caused a body of 15000 men to pass the Jaar, which drew near to Liege, and entirely cut off the communication of the French Army with that city.

From the Retreat of Waldeck's Camp, Sept. 21. O. S.

In the night between the 9th and 10th instant, the enemy undertook a large corps to attack the troops under count Lottum; for which purpose they got possession of the villages of Texhe and Sting, and sent a detachment to begin the attack. They were hindered by the picquets which the prince of Waldeck had ordered with that view, his highness having foreseen the enemy's design, and taken the necessary measures to prevent it's effects. The free companies of the Republic began the attack upon the villages, and obliged the enemy, after a smart action, to retire to the church yard of Texhe, which, after a short resistance, was also carried, and 40 prisoners taken; but as part of the French had thrown themselves into the houses of the said villages, the free companies had the task to dislodge them from thence, in the midst of a terrible fire. While they were thus exposed, the prince of Waldeck caused the picquets under the command of major general Glentha to advance, who attacked with so much bravery, that the enemy were every where repulsed, and driven into the plains of Texhe, where our picquets of horse waited for them. Then it was that bravery surmounted numbers; for our people received the enemy in such a manner, that they were almost all cut to pieces, wounded, or taken prisoners.

The enemy had on this occasion 153 kill'd, and 151 taken prisoners, who are most of them wounded. General Glentha acquired a great deal of honour, having fought like a common soldier, and all the officers and soldiers behaved well. We have had some motions since, and a few skirmishes, in which the enemy was always worsted. The French have entirely abandon'd Liege, and we have got ground upon them in all our movements. The French deserters tell us, that the household troops and the Swiss guards have received orders to return into France.

Hague, Sept. 30, N. S. They write from Vienna, that prince Charles of Lorrain is speedily expected there from the Confederate army in Flanders; that count de Harache is to set out from thence in quality of her Imperial majesty's first plenipotentiary at Breda, on the 5th instant, because it is the feast of St. Francis, and the name of the emperor; and these letters add, that every regiment in Hungary will be augmented with a fresh battalion before Spring, so that each regiment will then consist of 3000 men.

Sept. 26, O. S. We have nothing new from the army in Brabant, which continues in it's former position, and we are told, will separate about the middle of next month. According to the letters from Namur, the garrison of that place, before the siege, amounted to 7350 men; of whom 2 captains, 3 ensigns, and 183 soldiers, were kill'd; 2 lieutenants, 1 major, 6 captains, 3 ensigns, and 251 soldiers, wounded. The prisoners made during the siege were 665, and the stray'd and deserters are computed at 2248; so that we reckon the French found at the surrender of the castle, only 3719, not including the wounded.

Sept. 12, O. S. The following is the purport of the marquis d'Argenson's answer to the Dutch minister's soliciting, that the French army under the command of count Saxe should retire to Brussels; *viz.* "That the king, in the midst of the success of his army, was giving a manifest proof of his moderation, and love of peace, by consenting to open conferences; though he would not have it imagined, that he made any advances of that nature, which could not fail of hindering his glory, and being disadvantageous to the French nation: That his majesty would not grant a suspension of arms, until the principal points which should serve for the basis of peace were previously agreed upon; That as it was the intention of the court of Vienna to do nothing without the advice of, and in concurrence with it's allies, the king, on his part, had likewise resolved to consent to no accommodation whatsoever, but in concert with his allies: That consequently his majesty would propose by his ministers the conditions, upon which an armistice might possibly be agreed upon: That if they were accepted, hostilities should immediately cease afterwards; but that if, on the contrary, they were rejected, no body ought to be surprized, that the king should make the most of his advantages, and that he should make use of the most vigorous means of inspiring his enemies with peace.

Our advices from Petersburg say, that the silk manufacture improves greatly in that country; owing principally to the vicinity of the frontiers of Russia to Persia, the convenience of the Caspian sea, and the India trade carried on by the English, by this canal.

We are informed from Vienna, that the court in no sense lessen either their warlike preparations, or assiduity for carrying on

on the war against France, for any thing that is doing at Berlin; and at the court of Turin it is in the same humour; both courts being perswaded, that no peace can be at present made for them to enter into.

LONDON, September 11.

On Friday last the Court Martial, which was sat several Days at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, to examine into the Conduct and Behaviour of Sir John Cope, Knt. at the Battle of Preston Pans, having finished their Examination, he was honourably acquitted.

Sept. 23. In the Year 1685, the People of Genoa were reduced by Lewis XIV, to much the same State of Humility they are in at present. That King either finding, or making some Cause of Quarrel with the Republic, sent 40 Men of War to bombard their Capital; which had such an Effect, that the Doge, and four Senators, came to the French Court, made their Submission in the Name of the whole Republic, implor'd Mercy, and accepted of such Conditions as the Grand Monarch was pleas'd to impose on them. It is partly by these Conditions that they have ever since been held in Subjection to the House of Bourbon.

Extract of a Letter from Nottingham, *September 15.*

"This Day the Regiment of Horse, rais'd last Year by his Grace the Duke of Kingston, in this Country, was disbanded, the common Men had three Guineas in Money given to each, with their Bridles and Saddles; and every Officer and Soldier had a printed Copy of the Secretary of War's Letter to his Grace the Duke of Kingston, deliver'd to him; which was conceiv'd in the following Terms:

My Lord,

His Majesty has thought fit to order the Regiment of Horse under your Grace's command to be disbanded, but as the King considers the Zeal and Affection expres'd for his Person and Government, in your Grace's Offer to raise this Regiment in the late important Time of National Danger, and the chearfulness and Alacrity with which it was rais'd, he cannot part with it without expecting his particular Satisfaction therein; I am therefore, by his Majesty's command, and in his Name, to thank your Grace and your Officers for the seasonable and distinguish'd Marks of your Fidelity and Attachment to his Majesty on this Occasion.

I am likewise commanded by his Majesty, to desire your Grace, and the rest of your Officers, to thank the private Men, in his Name, for their Services, before they are dismiss'd, in order that there may be no one Person in your Regiment unacquainted with the Sense his Majesty has of their Loyalty, Activity and gallant Behaviour in his Service: Qualities which have been so conspicuous in your Grace's Regiment, that his Majesty, willing to retain as many as possible of such Soldiers in his Service, has been pleas'd to order a Regiment of Dragoons to be rais'd at the same Time and Place, when and where your Grace's shall be disbanded, and to direct that as many of the Officers and private Men belonging to your Grace's Regiment, as shall be willing, may serve in the said Regiment of Dragoons, of which no signal mark of Honour and Distinction, his Royal Highness the Duke will himself be Colonel, can shew a greater and more honourable Proof of his Majesty's Approbation of your past Services, so I doubt not but that your Grace, and the other Officers of your Regiment, will engage as many as may be of your Men to enlist themselves; and thereby shew, that the same Zeal continues for their King and Country, which they have already so meritoriously exerted in Defence of both.

I am, with the greatest Respect,

My Lord, your Grace's

Most obedient,

Most Humble Servant,

War Office, Sept. 1740. H. FOX.

To his Grace the Duke of KINGSTON."

It is very remarkable, that when the Duke of Kingston's Horse were disbanded, that all the Men, except eight, enter'd immediately into the Duke's new Regiment of Dragoons; and that those Gentlemen who did not enter, gave Reasons very satisfactory and honourable, for not doing as the others had done. And,

It is further to be mention'd, that there were three Butchers of Nottingham, that had enter'd into the Duke of Kingston's Regiment, who kill'd fourteen Rebels each at the late Battle of Culloden.

Sept. 22. Orders are given for fitting out the Small Men of War at present in his Majesty's Docks and Yards with the utmost Expedition, they being adjudged most proper for Channel Service in the approaching Season.

According to the last Advices from Petersbourg, Orders have been issued for fortifying all the Frontier Places towards Sweden. The Baron de Mardefelt is set out from thence for Berlin, and the Troops in Livonia are only gone into Quarters of Cantonment.

The French King has actually created the Prince of Conti Marshal de camp General of all his Armies, a Post formerly invented for Marshal Turenne, to enable him to command the Marshal of France, and which has been suppressed ever since.

The Richmond, Smithson, and the Martin Galley, Courier, both from Virginia, are safe arrived, the first at Whitehaven, the other at Liverpool.

August 31. It is the prevailing Opinion of People of the deepest Discernment and Penetration in Holland, that notwithstanding all the Measures which have been and still continue to be taken for obtaining a speedy Peace, we shall see a more vigorous campaign in Flanders than any since the commencement of the War, before such a Thing is accomplish'd.

Extract of a Letter from Calcut, in the East Indies, January 25, 1745-6.

"Our Men of War have taken all the French Merchants Ships in India, which have reduced the Trades of that Nation, in these Parts of the World, to a most deplorable condition; they having now neither Ships, Money, nor credit."

Sept. 13. The South-Sea Castle, Capt. Bonfoy, from Plymouth, is arrived at Lisbon; who in her Passage off Cape Ortugal, took the St. Claire, richly laden from St. Domingo for Rochelle, and has carried her into Lisbon.

They write from Gibraltar, that on the 30th of August, O. S. The Hardwick Privateer, capt. Sampson, took and carried in there a Spanish Barcolongo, bound from Cadiz to Fertol. She had on board 2000 Quintals of Lead, 800 Quintals of Gunpowder, and four Pieces of Brass cannon; the other Part of her cargo was not known.

Letter from Plymouth, Sept. 9.

"Since my last came in the Success and Syren Men of War, and brought in a French Banker, taken on Sunday last, with Fish, &c. The following is a List of the French Privateers now at sea, and fitting out in the Ports of the Channel, viz.

The Maurepaux, of 34 Guns.
The Devan, of 22 Guns.
The Tyger, of 36 Guns.
The Gloria, of 34 Guns.
The Intrepide, 22 Guns.
The Grand Biche, of 28 Guns. And
The Wolf, of 18 Guns.

Sept. 18. By Letters from Leghorn we have advice, that the Pearl Privateer, Capt. Campion, was taken some Time ago off the Island of Sciago by two French Men of War, who were convoying some ships from Marseilles to the Levant, and carried into Milo. The Privateer fought for a considerable Time, and was, at last taken by a Force that could not be resisted.

The King of Sardinia, Capt. Jaklin, from Santa Cruz, was the 9th past taken in Lat. 49.30 by the Shoreham Privateer of Nantz, of 22 Guns and 200 Men, and carried into Brest.

Letter from Carlisle, Sept. 9.

"Counsellor Clayton, who had been appointed Council for the Rebels, not attending the young Pretender's Bishop of Carlisle, he applied to the Judges for a new Council, which was granted; and he chose Mr. Graham, a Scots Advocate; All the other Rebels followed his Example, and chose Scots Counsellors.

Carlisle, Sept. 10. This Day 25 Rebels were called to the Bar, 21 pleaded not Guilty, and 3 pleaded Guilty, viz. Peter Lindsay from Edinburgh, James Innes from ditto, and Robert Taylor. The latter is the Captain who made his Boast, that he would take Edinburgh castle in three Days; but he has now turned his Tune, and, in a short beseeching Speech, begg'd the Judges to recommend him to his Majesty, as a fit Object of compassion; for that it was Poverty that forced him among the Rebels.

LONDON

BOSTON, November 17.

We have a Report by the Eastern Post, that a Sloop was arrived at Portsmouth from Casco Bay, which had brought an Account, that a Vessel was come into that Bay in 7 Days from Louisbourg; with Advice, that about 30 Sail of the French Fleet were return'd to Jebucta, in a very shatter'd Condition, having met with bad Weather since they left that Harbour.

ANNAPOLIS:

We are informed by a Letter from Capt. *Maclachlan* (of the *William and Anne* of this Place) dated at *Boston*, that on his Passage to *London*, in company with Capt. *Kinney* for *Bideford*, about 300 Leagues on their Passage, Capt. Kinney's Ship sprung a Leak, on which they made a signal of Distress, on the 22d of *October*, when Capt. *Maclachlan* bore away for him, and found his Ship was sinking: The Captain and Crew got into the Long-Boat, not having Time to take any thing from on Board, not so much as a Biscuit, and got on board the *William and Anne*, who return'd back and brought them into *Boston*.

A Gentleman at *Philadelphia*, in a Letter to his Friend here of the 21st of *December*, writes "The Morning I left *New-York*, which was last Monday, an Express arrived in Town from Governor *Shirley* to Governor *Clinton*; the Contents of the Packet was not known; but the Messenger reported, that a Merchant Ship was arrived at *Boston* from *England*, in 5 Weeks and odd Days, and brought an Account that Admiral *Lestock* had made a Descent on the Coast of *France*, and had done them much Damage; and that the Expedition against *Canada* was to be carried on early in the Spring."

We hear from *Charles* County, that some time before Christmas, the Dwelling House of Mr. *Edmund Porteus*, Clerk of that County, took Fire, by means of a Flaw in the Chimney, and was burnt to the Ground with a great part of his Furniture, some of the Records of the County, and the County Seal.

A few Days since, a Fire broke out in a Blacksmith's Shop at *Upper-Marlborough*, which consum'd the same, and a Storehouse of Mr. *Belt*'s, with Goods of considerable value in it, and an adjacent Building.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 9th of *January* a Servant Man named *William Burn*, by Trade a Barber. He had on when he went away, a dark Kersey Coat, and an old red Cloth Jacket with brass Buttons, an Oznabrig Shirt, and Country Cloth Breeches, a pair of Check Spaterdashes and an old Felt Hat and Wig. He Stole his Indentures, took a black Horse, and may probably have a forg'd Pass.

Whoever Secures the said Servant, and brings him to *Calvert* County Court House, shall have Three Pounds Reward beside what the Law allows. JAMES DOWTEN.

January 6, 1746-7.

WHEREAS the Subscriber, some Time past, did mortgage to Mr. *John Cockey*, of *Baltimore* County, since deceased, the following Negroes; *viz. Jack, Great Piping, Little Piping, Tom Bacon, Cato, Adam, Core, Dolphin, Robin, Tomtoo, Peter, Cruso, Coffee, Limerick, James, Charles, Jerry, Solomon, Jenny, Sarah, Hester, Mareer, Young Jacob, George, Hagar, Betty, Jemmy*, and *Dick*, for his Indemnification, on his being Security with him to *Charles Carroll*, Esq; in a certain Bond, or Obligation, dated the 26th Day of *April* last, in the penal Sum of 9361*l.* 13*s.* Sterling, for the Payment of 4681*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* like Money, within twelve Months from the Date of the said Bond; which Negroes the Executors of the said *John Cockey*, since his Death, have replevied from the Subscriber.

These are to forewarn all Manner of Person or Persons, from purchasing all or any of the aforesaid Negroes, of the Executors aforesaid, before the Time for the Redemption aforesaid is expired; the Subscriber intending, in the mean Time, to discharge the aforesaid Bond, and take up his Mortgage; or otherwise save the said Executors harmless and indemnified.

M. HAMMOND.

THE Subscriber being provided with a good Tanner, from *Kendall* in *England*, who professes Tanning and making Sole Leather, as good as in *England*, and having the Tan-Yard with all other Conveniencies, which formerly belonged to Mr. *Richard Tootell* in *Annapolis*, gives this public Notice to all Persons having any Hides to sell, or to be tann'd, that they may have the usual Prices given, or their Leather done at reasonable Rates; the Sole Leather delivered in twelve, and the Upper Leather in nine Months, from the Time the said Hides are put into the Tan-Yard. And for the better carrying on that Business, there will be a sufficient Currier provided in that Time by ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. Any Persons may have Skins dress'd in the Hair.

Just Imported from London, *in the Ship* Philip and Peter,

AND to be Sold by the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, for Ready Money or Bills of Exchange, by Wholesale or Retale, a choice Collection of *European* and *East-India* Goods, consisting of Woollen of all Sorts; *Scotch, Irish*, and other Linnens; double and single Checks, Osnabrigs, Rolls, Crocus, &c. A quantity of Gun Powder, Glass, Window Lead, choice Sallad Oyl; also good Raisins at 16*d.* per Pound; Also good Bohea Tea, at 16*s.* per Pound. JAMES RICHARD.

ALL Persons indebted to Mrs. *Rachel Bailey* of *Baltimore* County, Widow, either by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand, or Book-debt, are hereby requested immediately to pay the same, or give good Security; otherwise they may depend to be dealt with as the Law directs. The Subscriber is appointed by the said Widow *Bailey* to Act for her; and may be met with at any Time at his House near *Patapsco* Ferry.

CHARLES CROXALL.

ALL Persons who have open Accounts with the Subscriber, of a Year's standing, or more, are desired to pay off their respective Ballances; which will prevent Trouble and Expence to themselves, and oblige *Their humble Servant.*

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Very good Hops, Chocolate, Coffee, Raisins, &c. to be Sold by said *Reynolds*, at his House in *Annapolis*.

Likewise very good Window Glass, 6 Inches by 4.

ANY Gentlemen, who have at any Time borrowed Books of any Kind of the Subscriber (he having lent many), are hereby requested to return them to him at *Patapsco*, or to *Jonas Green* in *Annapolis*. As they were generously lent to oblige the Borrowers, it is but just and honest they should be returned to the Owner; which will much oblige

Their Humble Servant, THOMAS GOVER.

Annapolis, December 10, 1746.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735, to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, *Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.*

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, a Tract of Land containing 400 Acres, lying on *Bush* River in *Baltimore* County. Whoever is inclin'd to purchase the said Land, may be inform'd of the Terms of Sale, by applying to

WALTER DULANY.

December 8, 1746.

ANY Person or Persons, willing to undertake the Building of a Brick Chapel of Ease, in the Parish of *Christ-Church* in *Calvert* County, may apply to the Vestry thereof, who will attend at the Church of the said Parish the first Tuesday in every Month, for that Purpose. Signed *per* Order,

JOHN GRAY, Register.

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